

great, but she endured them with marked christian patience and resignation. May the consolations of the Gospel be abundantly shared by the bereaved family, and her departure sanctified to the church of which she was so long a useful and highly esteemed member.

Eight days after the demise of Sister Bennett, our young sister Adelaide E. Shand was called to her rest. For nearly seven years she was confined to the house, but in this long affliction she bowed with cheerfulness and resignation to the will of God. At times during her sickness she was the subject of doubts and fears, but as she approached her end her faith became stronger and her hopes brighter. Dying grace was given in the dying hour on the morning of the 4th inst., in the full assurance of faith, she fell asleep in Jesus. The last words I heard her utter were from Bonar's beautiful hymn as follows:—

"I long to be like Jesus,
Meek, loving, lowly, mild;
I long to be like Jesus,
The Father's holy child.
I long to be with Jesus,
Amid the heavenly throng,
To sing with saints his praises,
To learn the Angel's song."

—Com. by Rev. D. M. Welton.

MRS. JANE SPINNEY,

Widow of the late Mr. Abraham Spinney, of Greenwood Square, Aylesford, was called home on the 1st day of February, inst., at the age of 69 years, leaving 6 children, and a number of grandchildren and other relatives to mourn their loss.

This couple are said, by those intimately acquainted with them, to have lived during the lengthened period of their conjugal union in remarkable harmony. In their deaths they were not long divided; as he died on the 21st day January, 1867, only 1 year and 11 days before her departure.

Mrs. Spinney was for many years an esteemed member of the Baptist Church. She was an affectionate wife, a kind mother, and a very obliging neighbor.

At her burial the esteem in which she was universally held was indicated by a very large congregation in boisterous weather. The occasion was improved by the Pastor in a discourse founded on 2 Cor. v. 1, "For we know that if our earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens." — Com. by Rev. C. Tupper.

Religious Intelligence.

NORTH SYDNEY, C. B.—Dear Bro.—Yesterday was a good day with the Baptist Church here. With the assistance of Revs. George Richardson and W. B. Boggs we ordained five additional Deacons, previously unanimously appointed. Bro. Boggs preached an appropriate sermon from Ex. 17: 11, 12. The Lord was manifestly in our midst, and we are expecting a blessing to follow the exercises.

On Monday evening last the Parsonage was thronged with a happy company met to increase the happiness and comfort of its occupants. The purse was presented by Dea. Grant, with an appropriate speech, to which the Pastor made a very imperfect reply. The amount contributed was estimated at \$60, to which has been added our winter's fuel, and from time to time many other valuable expressions of good will. And let it be remembered that this is not intended as an antidote for unfulfilled obligations, as it is said some donations are,—though we can only "partly believe it"—but is strictly in compliance with the adage "be just before you are generous." And in the fact that in our people's generosity the widow and orphan are not forgotten, we have an additional evidence that there is among us manifest growth in the Christian grace of liberality. May those who thus water be themselves watered.

It is gratifying to know that there are other tokens of good among and around us.

Yours very truly,
T. H. PORTER, JR.

North Sydney, Feb. 7th, 1868.

NEW GERMANY.—We are sorry we overlooked the following postscript on receiving a letter from the writer, dated Jan. 27, 1868. "Your readers will be glad to learn that God is visiting us in mercy. We have continued our meetings ever since the week of prayer.—God has heard the supplications of his children in reviving their hearts and converting souls. Yesterday we had the pleasure of meeting at the baptismal waters, and five were buried with Christ in baptism.

We intend to continue our meetings this week. The prospects are very cheering.

W. E. H.

LAKEVILLE, CORNWALLIS.—Rev. James Parker informs us that on the 9th Inst., he had the pleasure of baptizing six believers; which makes eighteen since the commencement of the revival at Chipman's Brook.

THE MILLENIUM.—The Rev. J. Davis recently gave a lecture on this subject in Charlottetown. The *Patriot* says in reference to it— "We have seldom listened to a better composed or a better delivered lecture. The style was elegant and nervous, and the reasoning both acute and forcible. Most writers and speakers in the Millennium, become enthusiastic and visionary. They startle and even offend their readers and hearers by the wildness of their views, and the confidence with which they pronounce upon matters about which the wisest and most eminent theologians express themselves with the most diffidence. Mr. Davis's statement of his views was calm and singularly temperate. He broached no fantastic theories, he hazarded no presumptuous predictions, he made no fanciful calculations. He scrupulously avoided the numerous mistakes and extravagances into which but too many of those who have made the second coming of our Lord a subject of peculiar study have fallen. The latter part of the lecture assumed a controversial character. Many Christians believe that the second coming of Christ shall take place before the Millennium. Others, again, hold that the Saviour of men will not appear again on earth until that truly 'golden age' shall have passed away. The latter view was advocated by the Reverend Lecturer with such force and ingenuity.

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

At the close of the Hon. Attorney General's speech on Monday, he said it was the intention of the government to pass the resolutions he had moved and then send Delegates to England as soon as possible, and submit the resolutions in an Address to Her Majesty; and he believed the delegation could not fail in accomplishing the object they had in view.

TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1868.

Mr. Kidston presented a petition against the return of Mr. Blanchard.

The debate on the Repeal resolutions was resumed by a speech from Mr. Flynn, in the course of which he charged the delegates who framed the Confederation scheme, with corruption, fraud and misrepresentation.

Mr. Blanchard replied at some length to the arguments of the Hon. Attorney General and others who had followed. He shewed that it would have been impossible to have obtained a vote of the people purely on the question of Confederation. He also referred to several cases of important changes in the British Parliament, and constitution of Great Britain in which the Legislature had made no appeal to the people, and contended that the Legislature was the proper place for such changes to be effected.

Mr. Blanchard then requested that the debate should be adjourned to the next day, as he was unwell.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12.

Mr. Blanchard resumed his speech, and at the close moved the following resolutions in amendment of the resolution moved by the Hon. Attorney General.

To strike out all the words after the word "that" in the first line and substitute the following:—

1. The Law making power ever since the Province of Nova Scotia possessed a Legislature—subject always to the Royal prerogative and constitutional enactments of the Imperial Parliament, whether exercised in reference to the existing constitution or to any other subject of a Provincial character—is, and ever has been vested, and of right ought to vest in the Lieutenant Governor, the Legislative Council, and the House of Assembly for the time being.

2. The right of the Imperial Parliament to provide, to change or alter the Constitution of a British Province or Colony is undoubted, has been repeatedly exercised and cannot and ought not to be called in question.

3. The Resolution of the 10th of April, 1866 which passed both branches of the Nova Scotia Legislature, did not necessarily contemplate a Confederation of all the British North American Provinces, nor were the delegates to be appointed thereunder in any way limited or instructed as to how many or which of the British North American Provinces should be included within such Confederation. Nor whether Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland should or should not be of that number. Nor did the terms of that Resolution require that each of the Colonies should be represented by an equal number of Delegates.

4. That before the Committee of Public Accounts have reported upon the financial condition of the Province, and in the absence of any reliable data to show the effect of the working of the new constitution, the British North America Act, 1867, and Her Majesty's Proclamation thereunder, have not been in operation sufficiently long to warrant any authoritative expression of opinion on the part of this Legislature, as the effect to be produced upon Canada, or any Province of Canada, much less to justify an assertion that it will reduce the Province of Nova Scotia to the degraded condition of a dependency of Canada—Nova Scotia being by the Act in question a constituent part of Canada, with a fair representation in both branches of the Canadian Legislature.

5. That the Railway debt of Nova Scotia in the year 1863 amounted to \$4,000,000, upon which interest was chargeable and paid at the rate of six per centum per annum, amounting to \$240,000. That the policy of the Government and Legislature has been since then largely to increase the public debt and expend the amount

borrowed in the construction of Railways and other public works. That the funded debt of the Province is now \$8,000,000 and upwards; the interest upon which amounts now to \$480,000 and upwards; which, if the British North American Act, 1867, had never passed, would have necessitated a considerable rise in the tariff of Nova Scotia, even if there had been no falling off in imports, or a greatly diminished vote for the public service.

6. That fundamental and material changes of the Constitutions of British Provinces both in the Eastern and Western Hemispheres have from time to time, as occasion required, been made, as well by the Imperial Parliament as by Despatches emanating from Downing Street—and the Constitution of Nova Scotia guaranteeing Responsible Government as it has existed, and at present exists, and in many other of its most important features rests upon the authority of Despatches of successive Secretaries of State for the Colonies.

7. That the Legislature of Nova Scotia, in the Session of 1867, recognized the British North American Act of 1867, and Chapter 1, after providing for a reconstruction of departmental offices, and the salaries of incumbents in Section 9; specially refers to said Act as about to "be brought into full operation by Her Majesty's Proclamation," chap. 2, passed during the same Session, reducing the number of representatives in any future House of Assembly adapting the Local Constitution to the condition of things Chapter 3 disables Senators and Members of the House of Commons of Canada to hold seats in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and Chapter 17 provides where the election of members to serve in the House of Commons of Canada, and the Legislative Assembly, is to be held.

8. That the expression of opinion on the part of the Nova Scotia Legislature of the date of the 10th April, 1866, "that it was desirable that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces should take place" was as much a constitutional declaration of the then existing Legislature, and entitled to as much credit as any subsequent contradictory declaration of the present or any future Legislature can be.

9. That, however desirable it may seem to be it has never been held essential to the validity or constitutionality of an Act of Parliament, either in a British Province or in England, that it should be first submitted to obtain the assent of the people at the polls.

10. That the people of Nova Scotia have ever been conspicuous for their loyalty and attachment to the British Crown and their obedience to the Laws of the Empire. They have ever had the protecting arm of the mightiest nation of the world thrown around them. Their sea coasts have been jealously guarded by the British Navy and their principal city garrisoned, fortified and protected by British Troops, all at Imperial expense. They have no fears therefore that Great Britain will invade their rights, or inflict injustice upon them, or suffer it to be done by others.

11. In view of the defenceless condition of the Province of Nova Scotia unsupported by Imperial aid in case of hostile attack from without this Legislature gratefully appreciates the interest displayed on the part of Her Majesty's Government, and cheerfully recognizes the right and the "just authority" referred to in the despatch of the right Hon. Mr. Cardwell, Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, under date of June 24, 1865 in which among other things it is declared: "Looking to the determination which this country has ever exhibited to regard the defence of the Colonies as a matter of Imperial concern, the Colonies must recognize a right and even acknowledge an obligation incumbent upon the Home Government to urge with earnestness and just authority the measures which they consider most expedient on the part of the Colonies with a view to their own defence. Nor can it be doubtful that the Provinces of British North America are incapable, when separate and divided from each other, of making those just and efficient preparations for national defence which would be easily undertaken by a Province uniting in itself all the population and all the resources of the whole."

12. That if it be the opinion of Her Majesty's Government and those whose previous military training qualifies them to speak with authority upon the subject, that a Confederation of the British North American Provinces was prudent and desirable and requisite for their defence against any aggressive force from without that might be aimed at them or any one of them, then it is the duty of every loyal subject to respect that expression of opinion, to co-operate with Her Majesty's Government, to make all reasonable sacrifices in order to preserve the existing connection with the fatherland, and cheerfully to aid in moulding the institutions of the country in the manner best adapted to secure so desirable an object.

13. That as regards the course adopted by the Government and Legislature of Nova Scotia to bring about a Union of the British North American Provinces, it was under the instructions and as nearly as possible in accordance with the recommendation of Her Majesty's Government, as set forth in a despatch dated the 2nd day of December, 1864, written after the sitting of the Quebec Conference, and addressed to Lord Monck as Governor-General etc., etc., in which, among other things occurs the following:—

"It appears to them (Her Majesty's Government), therefore, that you should now take immediate measures in concert with the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces for submitting to the respective Legislatures this project of the Conference. And if as I hope, you are able to report that these Legislatures sanction and adopt the scheme, Her Majesty's Government will render you all the assistance in their power for carrying it into effect. It will probably be found to be the most convenient

course that, in concert with Lieutenant-Governors you should select a deputation of the persons best qualified to proceed to this country, that they may be present during the preparation of the Bill, and give to Her Majesty's Government the benefit of their counsel upon any question which may arise during the passage of the measure through the two Houses of Parliament."

And this recommendation was but the embodiment and reiteration of the sentiments of Her Majesty's Government as delivered by the late Duke of Newcastle expressed in relation to the same subject, and to be found in a despatch to the Earl of Mulgrave, dated the 6th day of July 1862. After referring to some such conference or consultation as that held at Quebec that great statesman and friend of the Colonies remarked, "But whatever the result of such consultation might be the most satisfactory mode of testing the opinion of the people of British North America would probably be by means of resolution, or address proposed to the Legislature of each Province by its own Government."

In the afternoon session, Mr. Morrison and Mr. Smith, spoke at considerable length on the resolutions before the house.

THURSDAY, Feb. 13.

Mr. White moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Mayor of Halifax, in reference to the money received for the distressed fishermen.

Mr. Blanchard made an enquiry of the government to which the Hon. Attorney General replied that it was the intention of the government to adjourn the Legislature at an early day, until the Delegation about to proceed to England, had had their time to ascertain the result of their mission.

Mr. Northup and Dr. Murray addressed the house until the hour of adjournment.

FRIDAY, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Fineo, Dickey, Chambers, A. Campbell and Kidston spoke—the former in favor of Confederation, the others in approval of Repeal.

SATURDAY, Feb. 15th.

An effort was made to draw a committee to examine the petition against Mr. Blanchard's election. It is necessary that thirty three members shall be present, as there were less than that it was adjourned to a future day.

In the morning session Messrs. Kidston, Chambers and Lawrence spoke on the adjourned debate.

Mr. Purdy asked for returns respecting salaries of government employees and advances made for road and bridge services from 1st Jan. to Nov. 8th, 1867.

Mr. S. Freeman, Hon. Prov. Secretary, Mr. Hooper and Mr. Debrisay spoke on the repeal resolutions. Whilst the latter was speaking some expression of feeling was given by persons in the gallery, whereupon they were cleared, and the Attorney General moved that the House do adjourn.

Newfoundland.

HARBOR GRACE, 5th.—The worst storm for years, prevailed here during the last few days. It is reported that 30 persons have perished. Mr. McKay, the telegraph superintendent nearly perished.

The United States.

NEW YORK, Feb. 17.—The following late advices came by steamers via San Francisco and New York:—Admiral Bell, of the United States navy, was drowned at the mouth of the Osaka River on January 11th. The mouth of the river had been closed by a sand bank which formed during the heavy storm. The Admiral has been waiting for several days to cross the bar, when he finally started accompanied by Flag-Lieutenant Reed and 13 men in a boat from the *Hartford*, and while going over the bar in the direction of Osaka the boat capsized. All were drowned except 3 sailors. The bodies were recovered and buried near the mouth of the Osaka River.

Grouse are said to be so abundant in the West that they seem to cover certain portions of the land.

Gold 40½.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Telegraph.

ENGLAND.—Feb. 10.—The strike of the Liverpool cabmen has ended.

The guards of policemen and soldiers in and around Warwick jail, where the prisoner Burke is confined, have been doubled, and many other additional precautions are taken in consequence of reports that the Fenians threaten to rescue their leader by force. Much excitement exists in Warwick, the citizens volunteer in large numbers to serve as special constables. Last night a squad of policemen were patrolling the city of Cork, were confronted by a crowd of men in the street, who commenced an attack with clubs and stones.

Feb. 11.—Sir David Brewster died last evening aged 87 years.

The iron-plated ship *Hercules*, said to be the largest in the world, has been successfully launched.